The New-York Times.

VOL. XII.—NO. 3478. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Brilliant Operations of the Expedition Under Gen. Weitzel.

A Battle Fought at Labadieville.

The Enemy Routed and Pursued.

Upwards of Two Hundred Rebels Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

GEN. WEITZEL'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Visit of Gen. Butler and Staff to the French War Steamer Catinet.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1862.

By the steamer which has left this city, I reported to you, in a short notice, the fact that the Expedition under Gen. Weitzel, consisting of 3,000 strong, had proceeded up the river, and made an easy and unopposed landing at Donaldsonville. I have the satisfaction of saying that, up to this date, the brigade has met with brilliant success, characteristic at all of Gen. Weitzel's straightforward promptness. You will find Gen. Weitzel's official report of the splendid achievement of Labadieville, and also an interesting letter, with a list of killed, and wounded on our side, together with the same list, regarding the rebels, but in addition the number of prisoners captured from the enemy. Although the Battle of Labadieville is, by comparison, inferior in numbers to many engagements elsewhere, still it possesses all the elements of splendid fighting, and commanding generalship, the command has crowned the Department of the Gulf with glory.

THE REPORT OF GEN. WEITZEL.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE,
BAYOU LAFOURCHE, NEAR THIBODEAUX, La.,
Oct. 26, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that this morning at 6 o'clock I dispatched Col. Bissell, to command of his regiment, the Thirteenth Connecticut, RANNEY'S Cavalry, and one section of CARUTHA'S Battery, down the Bayou Lafourche, to open communication with the city. I have just received a dispatch from him from Raceland Station, in which he says that he has communicated with Col. Thomas, who is one mile and a half from him. He found at the station three freight cars, one passenger car, two barbette guns, rifled, 12-pounders, two 12-pound iron howitzers, in good order, and guns, equipments, &c., scattered along the road.

I therefore propose how to give you a more detailed report of my operations since I left Donaldsonville. I left this place at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning last, and marched on the left bank until I was within one mile of Napoleonville, where I encountered in line of battle. Believing that the enemy would be unique of the numerous Bayou forces which I knew were in the bayou, probably moored from one side of the bayou to the other, I took in tow a flatboat bridge and carried it with me all the way, and have it with me now. I destroyed every boat I passed as a precautional military measure. It has proved of invaluable service to me.

I moved on the first day with but one company of the Eighth New-Hampshire on the right bank. The enemy's scouts were cautiously in sight of my advanced guard of cavalry, and just before going into camp one Captain of the enemy was killed by my advanced guard and three prisoners were taken. Immediately after wards one of the Eighth New Hampshire pickets on the right bank was taken prisoner by the enemy.

I started on Monday morning again at 6 o'clock, but, feeling that the enemy was in some force on the right bank, I threw over the whole of the Eighth New Hampshire and PEARCE'S Cavalry by means of my floating bridge, and in this order moved down the bayou.

At 8 o'clock, when I was about two miles above Labadieville, I received the report that the enemy was in force about one mile ahead, on the left bank, and that they had six pieces of artillery. I immediately ordered four pieces of CARUTHA'S Battery up, (two pieces were with the rear guard and THOMAS'S was already there) and formed the Thirteenth Connecticut and Seventy-fifth New York in line of battle to support Pearce.

These two regiments formed splendidly, and moved at once forward to the attack, through a dense cane-field. I moved on with them, and after emerging from the cane-field I received the report, and was that the enemy was in position on the right bank also, and that he had four pieces of artillery on that side. At the same time I received the report that the enemy's cavalry was in rear of my rear guard. I immediately swung my bridge across the bayou, ordered eight companies of the Twelfth Connecticut over to support the Eighth New-Hampshire, leaving two companies of this regiment, one section of CARUTHA'S Battery and WILLIAMSON'S Cavalry to guard the rear. I immediately ordered, also, that a road be cut up the steep bank on both sides of the bayou for the passage of artillery and my train. I found soon that the enemy on the left bank, after delivering only the fire of its advanced guard, which killed one of my cavalry and wounded another, and killed two horses, had disappeared for some unaccountable reason. Fearing some ruse, I immediately ordered the Thirteenth Connecticut across the bayou, in support the Eighth New-Hampshire and the Twelfth Connecticut, THOMAS'S Battery to play upon the enemy's artillery on the right bank, which was firing splendidly upon our forces and my bridge, ordered CARUTHA to cross over with his two advanced sections, and the Seventy-fifth New-York to support Caruntha, and stand the head of the bridge and also front of the train.

I then crossed over, ordered the Eighth New-Hampshire to form line of battle across the road, the Twelfth Connecticut to form on its right; and ordered these forward to attack at once. They had scarcely commenced moving when the Thirteenth Connecticut arrived at a double quick from across the bayou. I immediately ordered this in reserve. Subsequently as the centre guides of the Eighth New-Hampshire and the Twelfth Connecticut missed in distance lines of direction, they became sufficiently separated to allow me to throw the Thirteenth Connecticut on the line between the two. I ordered this movement forward in line of battle. The line moved forward splendidly at my command forward at various steadily at my command forward. In a very short time the enemy's battery retreated, and also his infantry support. The fight did not last long. I found that the enemy had fled, parcels of artillery in the road. It was CLARKE'S Battery, Company A, WHITE'S Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. J. RIVERS (who was wounded and is now a paroled prisoner). This battery was supported by the remnants of the Eighteenth Louisiana and the Crescent City regiments, numbering together about five hundred men. They were lying down in a ditch on the lower side of a plantation road in the edge of woods on Georges Bayou, and immediately on the left of the battery.

I ordered skirmishers at once in the woods to secure prisoners. CARUTHA arrived about this time, and I sent him with the section and PEARCE'S Cavalry in pursuit. They pursued about four miles, CARUTHA firing upon the retreating forces on both sides of the bayou. I have since learned that Clarke's Battery of six pieces, supported by Col. CLARK'S (the Third) Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, was in front on the left bank.

I feel 10 killed and 75 wounded. Brig. Gen. PARSONS, of the Twelfth Connecticut, was taken prisoner before the fight. We have buried five of the enemy, and have inventory wounded in our hospital, not (save proof that their loss was greater. I took 600 of the enemy prisoners the day of battle, and 60 of them since—total 660; I release from all on parole. The commanding officer of the enemy, Col. J. P. McPARSONS, was killed. I sent his body to some of his brother officers, who were prisoners, and he was decently buried. Lieut. Hall, of the Chasseurs of the Eighth New-Hampshire, was killed. One of the pieces of the enemy's artillery broke down in the street. We secured it, and have it now in our possession. All of my command did very well, both officers and men. The Eighth New-Hampshire advanced steadily in front of the enemy's battery. The Twelfth and Thirteenth Connecticut crossed the bridge, formed in line of battle under the very severe and destructive fire of the enemy's artillery, and moved upon it with loud cheers. We secured it, and have it now in our possession. All of my command did very well, both officers and men. The Eighth New-Hampshire advanced steadily in front of the enemy's battery. The Twelfth and Thirteenth Connecticut crossed the bridge, formed in line of battle under the very severe and destructive fire of the enemy's artillery, broke down in splendid style. I wish I had four times the number. The signal corps, also, has been of great service to me.

I crossed over my train and encamped on the battlefield, had my own and the enemy's wounded put in a house which I took as an hospital. I went into camp the next morning (yesterday). I moved on down the right bank of the bayou, throwing over the seventy-fifth New-York and WILLIAMSON'S Cavalry on the left bank. I met about thirty deserters of my own, who came into camp during the night. I sent them in charge of Sergeant B. R. Owen, 13th, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, and left with him provisions, money and supplies for their men. I ordered Thibodeaux at 9 o'clock A. M. without opposition.

I certainly expected a fight at this place. When I arrived a short distance from it I found from the smoke of burning bridges that they were retreating, and immediately ordered my cavalry in pursuit. They followed as closely as their force would allow, and prevented the total destruction of two railroad bridges, the one across Bayou Terrebonne, and the other across Bayou Tauche. I found three freight cars at Lafourche Crossing, unloaded, and containing arms, shovels and sugar, and another containing a lot of arms, ammunition and accoutrements. I also found, scattered by the side of the road, which were thrown away in their retreat, proving that the enemy had left Bayou des Allemands, in great into camp on Buzon's plantation, about one mile below Thibodeaux. I will repair the damage on the two bridges to-morrow. The enemy has retreated to Berwick's Bay. I send you a list of my killed and wounded. I also send you a list of prisoners paroled. I think it would be well to publish the latter list, as a great many are from New-Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. WEITZEL, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.,
Commanding Reserve Brigade.

Major Gen. C. Sedgwick, Assist. Adj.-Gen.,
Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

FULL DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Delta.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE,
IN CAMP, NEAR THIBODEAUXVILLE, Oct. 21, 1862.

The expedition under Brig.-Gen. Weitzel reached this place last night, after a march of about three days and a half from Carrollton.

The Reserve Brigade is composed of the Eighth New-Hampshire, Thirteenth Connecticut, Twelfth Connecticut and Seventy-fifth New-York Regiments, and First Louisiana, named in their order in the brigade, commencing on the right. We embarked on board the transports at Carrollton on Friday, Oct. 24, at 4 o'clock, and immediately started up, accompanied by four gunboats. Arrived at a point four miles below Donaldsonville, where the troops were landed, and marched into the town, the transports following along with them. The front of where the village of Donaldsonville once stood is now in ruins having been shelled by our gunboats some time since for having harbored guerrillas. The rear portion of the town, however, is undisturbed; but the deserted streets, the breathless houses, the few and squalid inhabitants remaining, contrast strangely with the appearance presented to the visitor before the war.

The brigade encamped at night in town. The night was truly a stormy one, the wind howling and whistling through the dilapidated and ruined tenements in mournful numbers, suggesting the idea of a requiem for the absent owners, many of whom will probably never return. The New-England boys here first felt the chilling influence of a Louisiana Northwester, but they paid little regard to that. They only asked for dry weather and the enemy, both of which, thank for one, they found.

On Sunday morning early, the whole column took up the line of march down the Bayou Lafourche, the main body on the left bank, and Company F, Eighth New-Hampshire, under command of Capt. FLEMING, thrown out across the Bayou on the right as skirmishers. Companies were also thrown out on the left. All along the march, from the very beginning, crowds of negroes of all ages and both sexes came rushing to the front to join the column. Many of them were packs of clothing, some with their pecunialries, but most of them empty-handed. The women and children were not permitted to join at first, as there was no transportation for them, and they could only go a few miles and then fall by the wayside with fatigue.

The first day passed without encountering the enemy except a few roving bands, several of whom were bagged, and the army bivouacked in the open field, at a point about two miles above Napoleonville, which is said to be about fifteen miles from Donaldsonville. At this point there were several signs of the enemy. The cavalry on the left surprised a Captain of Confederate cavalry in the field, and called on him to surrender. He replied by shooting at one of the cavalrymen, the ball passing through his holster. He was then shot through the head with a carbine. This company of cavalry was under the command of Lieut. PEARCE. On the right a party of about a dozen rebel cavalry dashed in the outpost pickets of the Eighth New-Hampshire, but retreated on the approach of one dear shrieking Rebel. Shots were fired, but no one was killed. A dust horse, and disregarding their summons to surrender, made his escape amid a volley of balls sent after him. The man captured is named John O'Brien, and seems an outspoken, but we may succeed in rescuing him.

Early on Monday morning the forces again took up the line of march, with the Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment on the right bank, and had proceeded about five miles when the Louisiana Cavalry, on the left bank of the bayou, discovered the enemy in force on the right bank. THOMSON'S battery was sent forward and opened with shot and shell, which was vigorously replied to by the batteries below, posted on both sides of the bayou—the battery on the left bank of the bayou in front of Gen. Weitzel's position, and the battery on the right bank in front of the enemy's infantry supports. The Twelfth Connecticut was ordered to cross the bayou, and the Eighth New-Hampshire, Thirteenth Connecticut and Seventy-fifth New-York Regiments were formed in line of battle under the very severe and destructive fire of the enemy's artillery, broke down in splendid style. I wish I had four times the number. The signal corps, also, has been of great service to me.

I moved on with them, and after emerging from the cane-field I received the report, and was that the enemy was in position on the right bank also, and that he had four pieces of artillery on that side. At the same time I received the report that the enemy's cavalry was in rear of my rear guard. I immediately swung my bridge across the bayou, ordered eight companies of the Twelfth Connecticut over to support the Eighth New-Hampshire, leaving two companies of this regiment, one section of CARUTHA'S Battery and WILLIAMSON'S Cavalry to guard the rear. I immediately ordered, also, that a road be cut up the steep bank on both sides of the bayou for the passage of artillery and my train. I found soon that the enemy on the left bank, after delivering only the fire of its advanced guard, which killed one of my cavalry and wounded another, and killed two horses, had disappeared for some unaccountable reason. Fearing some ruse, I immediately ordered the Thirteenth Connecticut across the bayou, in support the Eighth New-Hampshire and the Twelfth Connecticut, THOMSON'S Battery to play upon the enemy's artillery on the right bank, which was firing splendidly upon our forces and my bridge, ordered CARUTHA to cross over with his two advanced sections, and the Seventy-fifth New-York to support Caruntha, and stand the head of the bridge and also front of the train.

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Evening Post.

Vol. XXXVIII.—No. 12,345. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

Mov. Dr. Elies on the Religious Condition of the Rebel Army.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

THE FLOUR QUESTION IN RICHMOND.

THE DEAD OF COUNTRY.

INCENDIARIES AND FLUMDERERS.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS AND COMMERCE.

SLAUGHTER OF PRISONERS.

THE UNITED VOICE OF THE CHURCH

APPEARS AT HOLLY SPRINGS

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE BATTLE FIELD OF CHARLES HILL.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

ORDERS FROM GEN. GRANT.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY MANAGEMENT AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of Yesterday's Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Numerous Petitions and Communications Presented and Referred.

Police Commissioners Reported and Confirmed by the Board.

Other Business Transacted and Ordinances Passed.

The Board met in the Council Chamber at 3 o'clock P. M., Alderman Hunter in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Alderman Hunter presented the following petition:

OFFICE OF 3D AVENUE R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

To the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the 3d Avenue Railroad Company to request the Common Council to grant the right to lay a single track railway on the Bowery, from Grand-street to Fourth-street, and on Fourth-street to the Harlem River, with the necessary turnouts, &c., and to ask that the Board of Aldermen will recommend the same to the Common Council for their approval.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Alderman Hunter presented the following petition:

To the Board of Aldermen:

The undersigned, residents of the Fifteenth Ward, respectfully petition your Honorable Board to grant the right to the Harlem Railroad Company to lay a single track railway on the Bowery, from Grand-street to Fourth-street, and on Fourth-street to the Harlem River, with the necessary turnouts, &c., and to recommend the same to the Common Council for their approval

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

GENERAL NEWS.

Foreign.

Domestic.

Our Future Trade with England.

A Few Words of Political Controversy.

Our Policy on New-York City.

Reinforcement or Sonth Seabee.—The determination of street railroads, omnibuses, ferry companies, newspaper offices, and other institutions and branches of business receiving a large part of their income in small change, not to receive postage stamps after the 16th (yesterday) an enemy, will go pretty far to annihilate that particular species of currency in this City. Happily the introduction of the postage currency bills is proceeding rapidly, and they are already found in sufficient abundance to take the place very nearly of the rejected stamps.

There has been no "panic" among holders of change, in consequence of their discontinuance as currency. The knowledge had become very general that the Government would redeem them, although when too much soiled and defaced they might be rejected from service in paying postage.

It is unfortunately true in the present case, as it is in all cases of a weak and debased currency, that the poorer classes are the largest sufferers by it. Very large amounts of postage stamps are held by the laborers of our City, and the families of volunteers and workingmen. It is important for them that what the Government proposes to do in redemption of its stamps shall be done at once. This class of people can ill afford to wait a day after the stamps are unavailable as currency, for all their means are brought into daily requisition to support the expenses of living.

The Post-office authorities announce that the orders are issued by Postmaster-General Blair for the redemption of the soiled and torn postage stamps that have been used as currency. There should be no delay in this work. Honesty and humanity alike forbid it.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 15.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Gov. Andrew, who is here, has sent a circular to Colonels and general officers commanding Massachusetts troops during the war, inquiring into their conduct and character, and asking permission to place no replies before the General Court of his State. He also invites suggestions to any State legislation needed on military affairs during the coming session. Gen. Casey, in reply, speaks highly of troops from the Old Bay State, and recommends the establishment by the State of a Military Academy.

JUDGE ADVOCATE.

A very interesting account is received of operations in the Department of the South, in which negro troops behaved with astonishing gallantry.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Two hundred and thirty rebel prisoners arrived here yesterday morning; from the front, in charge of two companies of the Second District Volunteers. They will be exchanged in a few days. Among the prisoners was an Alabama Colonel, an officer of equal Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants belonging to various regiments in the rebel service. Until their exchange is effected they are lodged in the Old Capitol Prison.

WHO ARE WOUNDED AT FREDERICK.

Two thousand seven hundred shell and wounded soldiers still remain in the several hospitals at Fredericks, Md. Considerable numbers are also at Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry.

ARREST OF A SPY.

A man named Matthew O'Brien, was arrested yesterday on the other side of the river by Capt. Bacon, of the Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers, on the charge of being a spy. He was caught tampering with our pickets, and trying to gain information from them. He was sent to the Old Capitol prison.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Cooper, U. S. A., has been ordered to report to the Surgeon-General for orders.

The resignations of the following Surgeons of Volunteers have been accepted, to date from Nov. 6: Surgeons Thomas Hayes, S. T. Bulloch and W. W. Dudley.

Assistant Surgeon Jos. D. Lewis, Eighty-fifth New-York Volunteers, has been dismissed the service, with loss of pay, for vacating his post without leave of absence.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS APPOINTED.

The following Additional appointments of Medical Examiners were made to-day by the Commissioner of Pensions:

Dr. George McCook Lane, New-London, Conn.
Dr. Professor W. Ellsworth, Hartford, Conn.
Dr. George P. Brown, Danbury, Connecticut.
Dr. Warren S. Freeman, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 15.

THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

The Mail since the mail brings intelligence today of the arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Cullum and Brevet, members of the staff of Gen. McClellan, which took place in Trenton yesterday. After due inquiry, we are satisfied that the act was caused by the fact that, should they accompany Gen. McClellan from the front, they would not be recognized here as being members of his personal staff, who were ordered to accompany him to Trenton. His personal personal Staff are said to consist of nine to be his Aids, Lieut.-Col. Sweitzer and Lieut. Parker, and 5th Additional Aid, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Colburn. Under this reading of his personal Staff, three or four other officers are ordered with the field without orders to that effect. It is believed here that the arrests referred to above cannot fully prove their peremptory orders to their positions in the army.

A BIG SCARE.

This afternoon, at precisely three o'clock, the residents of the neighborhood in the District Armory, which is about a fourth of a mile from Pennsylvania-avenue, in a direct line, where fatal conflagration is suspected, and considerable fear in the grounds belonging to that building. It happened that some packages of cartridges were among the refuse, consequently the explosion was of such a character as to frightfully alarm those in the immediate neighborhood, while the cry of fire spread that the buildings had blown up, and for a time there was apprehension of a loss of life. But there was nothing more serious involved than the extensive breaking of window glass by the concussion, both of the Armory buildings and the hospitals in the immediate neighborhood. Two hundred and [illegible]

[illegible] Washington Chit, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Applications having been made by ladies to go to their friends and families in the South, notice is hereby given that all applicants must make a written statement to this effect, verified by oath, between this date and the 10th day of December next, setting forth:

First—The name, age and residence of the applicant.

Second—The date when she came within the military lines of the United States, for what purpose, and where she has since resided.

Third—The place she desires to go to, and the purpose or object thereof.

The persons to whom leave may be granted will be sent with a suitable escort from Washington to the lines of the United States forces in Virginia, with such personal effects as shall be allowed to pass.

No person will be allowed to take more than one trunk or package of female wearing apparel, weighing not over one hundred pounds, and subject to inspection, and any attempt or effort to smuggle contraband property will forfeit the same, and subject the party to imprisonment during the war.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following important decisions were made yesterday by acting commissioner C. F. Ezeix, Esq.:

Manufacturers owning more than one mill, must take out a license for each of their mills when they are on separate and distinct premises, and they must take out a separate dealer's license for each shop, office, or store, where they sell anything to anybody, or where they offer anything for sale, except in cases where they sell the entire manufactures upon the premises of the manufactory.

The three per cent. tax on manufactures must be paid in the district where the factory is situated. The fact that the company owning a factory in one district may own other factories in other districts, does not affect the question.

The tax must be paid when the goods are sold or removed to other than an agent. A commission house cannot be regarded as an agent.

The goods must pay tax upon their value in the market at the time they are sold or removed to other than an agent. Expenses of freight, commission and sales should be deducted from the gross amount and the tax should be laid on the net amount of sales when removed and sold from a place other than they were made.

The goods which were in process of manufacture on the 1st of September, are liable for a tax on their whole value.

Grey goods purchased by the printer and on hand September, and previously, and converted into calico after that date, are liable for their whole value under a proviso of the 75th section of the tax-law; goods converted into calico on which a tax has been paid, for being so converted shall pay a tax only on the increased value. But goods on hand on or prior to September 1st having paid no tax, cannot be exempted under this proviso after being converted into calico.

Calico printers are liable to be taxed for articles of their manufacture when sold or removed; but I am aware of no provision of the law that renders them liable for articles engraved, by them in process of manufacture, except those articles made by themselves.

Cases, boxes, &c., and manufactures of any value of tobacco, must pay tax on the amount they may manufacture. They are exempted, together with processes of importers, from the 24th [illegible]

[illegible] in from one mill, with or [illegible] shall not be made to pay three per cent. upon the amount thus manufactured.

Decision in reference to Market-Men and other Dealers.

Generally the business of one who keeps a stall in the market, is that of a retail dealer. There are exceptions, however. The Assistant Assessor and Assistant Assessor judge in each case. If the dealer confines himself or entirely to consumers, though he more often sell in the original packages, he should be classed as a retail dealer. If, on the other hand, his sales are generally in the original packages, or if it is his occupation to sell to those who buy to sell again; or if this part of his business is considerable, so much that he depends upon and procures stock with reference to it, he should be classed as a wholesale dealer, even though he sells at retail. The law contemplates sales at retail by wholesale dealers.

A dealer who sells soap, candles, starch, tea, or other articles, by the original package, or suit by the wagon load, &c., &c., to consumers, is not a wholesale dealer under the law, but if he sells to those who sell again, he will be required to have a wholesale dealer's license. A furniture dealer who sells a bureau, sofa or table to customers for their own use, no matter in the package in which he received it or not, is not a wholesale dealer.

Decision in regard to Iron Castings.

First—All castings which are so well known, and so generally used, as to have a commercial value, must be taxed as manufactures when sold or removed.

Second—Other castings made upon special order of a machinist, but which are not known to the trade as manufactures in themselves, are exempt, not being manufactures within the contemplation of the law.

Where a person makes castings only, he must pay the tax thereon. If, however, he manufactures castings, and uses them himself in the manufacture of other articles, the tax can be assessed only on the last. The right to levy the tax depends upon the fact of sale, or removal for sale or consumption.

CAPTURES IN THE GULF.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 15.

The Navy Department has received voluminous dispatches from the Gulf to-day, stating among other things that the United States gunboat *Augusta*, on the 20th ult., captured the English schooner *Prior*, of and from Nassau, with a cargo of 100 bags of salt and miscellaneous articles. On the 23d the same gunboat captured the English schooner *Francis*, of and from Nassau, with salt, powder, &c. &c.

The schooner *Rachel Seaman*, on the 6th ult., captured, of Saltus Pass, the English schooner *Kate*.

The steamer *Kensington* recently captured the English schooner *Adventurer*, attempting to run the blockade off the coast of Texas.

Boston Items.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 15.

The prize schooner *Louisa*, and cargo of 115 bales of cotton, were sold by the United States Marshal to-day. The cargo sold for $60,000, and was bought by Wm. F. Milnes, of New-York.

One thousand bales were fished up from the wreck of the schooner *Orrin*, sunk off Chatham, to-day.

The schooner *Proclamation*, ashore at Deadport, was got off, to-day, and taken to Holmes' Hole.

The Draft Troubles in Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Saturday, Nov. 15.

In justice to the loyal people of Wisconsin, it is proper to state that the recent draft troubles were principally confined to a class of Germans called Lauxeburgers. Over 100 have been arrested in Ozaukee County, and the draft is being enforced promptly.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVES.

The Army Divided into Three Grand Divisions.

The Right Commanded by Gen. Sumner, the Left by Gen. Franklin, and the Centre by Gen. Hooker.

A Reserve Division Commanded by Gen. Sigel.

Other Highly Important Arrangements.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Near Warrenton, Va., Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

General Order, No. 191.—*First*—The organization of a portion of this army into three grand divisions is hereby announced. Three grand divisions will be formed and commanded as follows:

The Second and Ninth Corps will form the right Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. E. V. Sumner.

The First and Sixth Corps will form the left Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. W. B. Franklin.

The Third and Fifth Corps will form the centre Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker.

The Eleventh Corps, with such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, will constitute a reserve force, under command of Maj.-Gen. Sigel.

Assignments of cavalry and further details will be announced in further orders.

Second—In accordance with instructions from the Department, the Commanders of these Grand Divisions will have power to decide such questions relating to the interior management of their commands as are now forwarded to these headquarters for final action.

Maj.-Gen. Sigel will exercise all the powers in respect to his command above assigned, as to the Commanders of the Grand Divisions.

Third—The cases which can be fully decided by the Department at Washington they will forward directly to that Department without reference to these headquarters.

All matters relating to movements of troops, together with returns, reports, &c., will be forwarded to these headquarters as usual.

The Commanders of these Grand Divisions will retain with them their respective Staffs.

Fourth—The senior officers of the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Corps will take the command of these corps, and will forward to these headquarters a list of recommendations of officers to fill their Staffs.

Fifth—Brig.-Gen. S. Williams, A. A. G., is appointed Inspector-General of the Adjutant-General's Department of this Army.

Sixth—Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. Haskin, Aid-de-Camp and acting A. A. G., will act as Assistant Inspector-General in the same department.

The heads of the various Staff Departments at these headquarters, other than the Adjutant-General and his deputy, will remain as heretofore until further orders.

Seventh—Lieut.-Col. Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General, is announced as a General at these headquarters.

Eighth—All orders conflicting with these are hereby rescinded. By command of

Major-General BURNSIDE.

S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. Sedgwick visited Gen. Burnside, at his headquarters, to-day.

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Gainesville under date of Nov. 13:

"Two negroes were brought in here yesterday. They both had been with the rebel army. One of them was the private servant of Gen. Longstreet, and the other was formerly a teamster of Gen. Watts, and was captured at Harper's Ferry, but has been with the rebel army ever since.

The information brought by them was interesting and valuable. They said that Gen. Lee was on the Gordonsville road, about a mile from Culpepper. Longstreet was on the Sperryville road, near Culpepper. Jackson's forces were reported to be on the opposite side of the Waterloo bridge, within a short distance of our forces, which are lying near there. Gen. A. P. Hill was somewhere near Front Royal, while the other Hill was with Jackson.

A few days ago Longstreet said that he soon expected a battle to be fought in the neighborhood of Culpepper, or the Rappahannock. If pressed too hard by the "Yankees," the rebels intend falling back upon Gordonsville or Richmond.

The Confederate army is making every preparation for the impending battle which they anticipate.

During the past week, this place has been the base of supplies for the whole army quartered for many miles around here. Yesterday the grand depot was removed to Warrenton. An auxiliary depot is still here in full operation.

Shortly after Capt. Dahlgren's men entered Fredericksburgh last Sunday, it was discovered that there is an establishment there actively engaged in manufacturing cloth for the rebel army. Although two wagon-loads of the manufactured material were destroyed by our men, they had too much to occupy their time, or they would have stopped the operations of the concern. If the proprietors do not remove soon, it is quite likely that the establishment may change hands with very little preparatory bargaining.

BUCKLEY DIVISION.

Reconnoissance of the Excelsior Brigade to Brinsow, Catlett's and Warrenton Junction—Raid of Cavalry upon Fredericksburgh, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Brinsow Station, Nov. 12, 1862.

The Excelsior Brigade had the extreme felicity the other day of experiencing the beauties of a reconnoissance in a snow-storm. Leaving the interminable and dreary plains of Manassas, across which the wind blew the sleet in angry gusts, they followed the line of the railroad to Brinsow, where they halted for the night, bivouacking in a small belt of woods.

Saturday morning they again took up their line of march, crossing Broad and Pebble runs, and the battle-field of Bristow—a field rendered forever dear to the brigade by the blood of so many of its ranks who fell in that short but fierce conflict of the 27th of August.

Catlett's Station was reached about noon. The houses of the rebel heroes killed in Lee's raid upon Pope's baggage, its blackening upon the plain. The Pope's baggage, its blackening upon the plain. The station-house and environs looked rather the worse for the numerous visits it has had from the contending forces. At the village of Weaverville, (a little village of some six families,) however, the inhabitants were found enjoying life as well as they could. They stated that the rebel cavalry-scouts had disappeared the previous day.

At Warrenton Junction, all was deserted and dreary. A reconnoissance to Fredericksburgh was made a mile or two down by portions of the Sixth Ohio and Indiana Cavalry Regiment. Upon their arrival in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, they destroyed the ferryboat to this side of the river, and captured the ferryman. They then waited until low tide, fording the river, made a dash into the town, surprising a battalion of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, charged them, captured some forty men and twenty horses, killed six or seven and wounded others, and drove the rest in disorder from the city. The casualties on the Union side was one man killed (said to have been shot by a citizen) and two or three wounded. Two wagons were captured, filled with stuff to be made up in army clothing, and carried to be sent up into blankets.

It appears, from all accounts, to have been a daring raid, and one worthy of imitation by our cavalry. The cavalry force in this vicinity is not large enough to meet all the requirements upon it, and consequently the men and horses are very much overworked.

A stream of contrabands is coming in from Warrenton and the line of the Rappahannock, and making their way along the Alexandria Railroad, en route for the land of freedom. They are disposed to be quite communicative, and no doubt considerable information has been gained from them.

Gen. McClellan passed through this division yesterday, en route for Washington. He was received with the salutes from the artillery due his rank, and by presented arms from the infantry. He bowed his acknowledgements from the platforms of the car.

The division is in shelter tents, small protection, as your readers will imagine, against the winds of winter, for we have wintry weather here, and frosts which speedily find their icy ways under the single blanket which forms the covering of most of our men. Still, the men bear it cheerfully, and few have ideas as yet, of winter quarters, at least as long as the roads are in such a good condition as they are now. They are in magnificent order, and artillery can manoeuvre with the greatest celerity. The railroad is in working order to Warrenton since the 15th.

Quite a number of the dead of the Excelsior Brigade, buried on the field of Bristow, have been exhumed, and sent home for burial by their relatives.

CEDMA.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Aldermanic Candidates for Nomination.

We are barely past the excitements of the State campaign. The official returns are not even yet in hand, but for all that we are again upon the verge of further political squabbling, of a more bitter contest, a more intense, because a more domestic fight. Spoils loom up, cabals intrigue, parties fight, candidates swarm, and the people, bless their hearts, are ignorant of it all.

There are a great many interested gentlemen in the City of Gotham who are fond of serving the dear public. They would willingly be Governor; if not that, they will take anything; down even to a seat in the lobby of the outsiders themselves. Money bags! money bags! that's what's the matter, with the vast majority of our public servants, though, of course, there are some exceptions, so rare as they are honorable.

We have, in turn, attended to the candidates of the several parties for the Comptrollership and Corporation Counsel, and propose briefly now to inform the readers of the Times concerning the vacancies that are about to occur in the councils of our City Fathers, the various persons who are willing to fill them, and the probabilities concerning each.

According to a wise provision of the law there will be vacancies in but nine of the seventeen Aldermanic Districts. These are the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.

The First Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Election Districts of the First Ward; the First and Second Districts of the Second Ward; the First, Second and Third Districts of the Third Ward; the First District of the Fourth Ward, and the First District of the Sixth Ward.

The Third Aldermanic District contains the Fourth Election District of the Third Ward; the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts of the Fifth Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts of the Eighth Ward.

The Fifth Aldermanic District contains the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Election Districts of the Eighth Ward; the First, Second, and Third Districts of the Ninth Ward; and the First, Second, and Third Districts of the Fifteenth Ward.

The Seventh Aldermanic District contains the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts of the Ninth Ward; and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth Districts of the Fifteenth Ward.

The Ninth Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Election Districts of the Sixteenth Ward.

The Eleventh Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Election Districts of the Twentieth Ward.

The Thirteenth Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Election Districts of the Twenty second Ward.

The Fifteenth Aldermanic District contains—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Election Districts of the Twenty-first Ward.

The Seventeenth Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Election Districts of the Twelfth Ward.

THE FIRST DISTRICT

as at present represented by Mr. Henry Smith, a gentleman of the Republican faith, a member of the very inner circle of the rulers, who has served as Councilman three years, and been elected at two successive elections to his present honorable and useful position. Mr. Smith is of wide popularity, and unless the Democrats nabs upon some extraordinary good and non-partisan candidate, will undoubtedly be re-elected.

Mr. Smith will be opposed by Mr. John Fox, a son-in-law of "Tom" Benson, a young, energetic and popular man, who is in favor with the "Tams," or more correctly speaking, with the Tammany organization.

Messrs. John Fitzgerald, a porter-house-keeper and School Trustee in the First Ward; Patrick Kinsey, Assistant Health Warden of the Second Ward, School Trustee of the Third Ward, also porter-house-keeper; and R. W. Learoyd, of the Second Ward, are the candidates of such members of the great Winterhead as believe in the Article of Faith as handed from the Mozart Temple.

The Brothers (Tammany and Democracy) favor, it is said, the nomination of Mr. Tappan. If so, Mr. Kinsey may consider himself more or less fortunate.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Mr. John T. Hayes, the present President of the Aldermanic Assembly, will undoubtedly desire to be counted in as the coming fight. Mr. Hayes is no ordinary man. He is a shrewd, wily politician, has been a controlling member of the "ring" down "away back;" has been successful before his constituents, who have returned him twice to his present position; has a host of friends, political, personal and interested, who will run him whether he receives the regular nomination or not; is of the most strict order of the Tammany; prides himself upon the support of tax-payers and monied men, and if nominated, as he will be without doubt, will make a fair race show.

Mr. Geo. A. Baggy, a painter, a member of the Council, a Tammanyite, a competent legislator, a [illegible]

[illegible] for the Third Ward, and Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, for the Fourth Ward, through their dupes of contrary proclivities.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Mr. John H. Brady, Republican, is the present incumbent. He has once passed the plummet ordeal of popular suffrage, with distinct, and will no doubt go it again. Mr. Brady has served two City terms in the Council Chamber—four years as Alderman and three years as Councilman.

Mr. Alexander H. Kinne, Republican, is pressed to Councilman, applies to the Aldermanic ranks. Mr. Kinne is a young man, a good man, a white man, an able man, a homo-phat experiment-in-public-affairs man, in fact, what some of the boys in his Ward style a "belly man." If he obtains the nomination, he will run well, and very likely run in.

Mr. John Mackie, builder, a gentleman of the Masonic school, fond of carpenters' contracts, a member of Hose Company No. 28, is striving for the Democratic nomination. As no one opposes him, it is a fair presumption that he will succeed in his undertaking. As between him and Mr. Kinne, it is generally conceded the popular odds are in favor of the latter-named person.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Mr. Charles J. Crist, Tammany, a coal-dealer, a present Alderman, an upright, honest man, bitterly opposed to the "ring," a defender of the taxpayers' rights, a capable legislator, an unchanged-with-corruption politician, and the nominee of the Taxpayers' Party—whatever that is—will undoubtedly receive the Democratic nomination and support.

Messrs. L. A. Reeves, Tammany, a three-years' Clerk in the Street Department, a young man of ability and honesty; Alex. A. Shaw, Tammany, Daniel Tobin, Mozart, and Wm. H. Grenell, Republican, are also aspirants for the position. Mr. Shaw was in the Council in 1860. Mr. Tobin, a Conductor on the Hudson River Railway, was a member of the Assembly in 1857; and Mr. Grenell, a quiet, honest, straightforward person, is at present in the Council.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Mr. Isaac Dayton, Republican, the present incumbent, is the People's Union and Republican candidate for the nomination. Alderman Dayton is a lawyer by profession, who makes quite a pecuniary sacrifice in accepting aldermanic responsibilities, but he is urged to run again for the office by the Tax-payers of his District, who look upon him as an honest, fearless legislator. He has bitterly fought the "ring" during the past two years, and is hated by it and its members with undisguised venom. He is undoubtedly the ablest man in the Board, is one of the Draft Commissioners, will undoubtedly be nominated, and as certainly be elected.

Mr. Samuel T. Mercer, Tammany Ex-Councilman, who was beaten at the last election by Ald. Dayton, will probably receive the nominations of each wing of the Unterrified. He is a clever man, an apt legislator, a person of good character, but will not, probably, occupy the Aldermanic chair.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Alderman Alexander Frear is spoken of for re-election by the Mozart Democrats; John Hardy, a talented young lawyer, by the Tammany Democracy; and ex-Alderman William B. Page, formerly President of the Board, as the Citizens', Republican, and Peoples's candidate.

The Republicans have two organizations. Ex-Alderman C. H. Tenney, Superintendent of Contracts for the new Court-house, a friend of Mr. Supervisor Stewart, a member of the Board in 1854-5, will probably represent one faction; and Mr. Thos. Conlin, merchant tailor, a defeated Councilmanic aspirant, the hero of an absurd bet by the loss of which he was bound to walk through the Twentieth Ward, late at night, barefooted, tarebacked and coatless, will, without doubt, represent the other. In the mean time some one else will slip in.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Mr. Ira A. Allen, Republican, the present incumbent, will not object to be returned. Mr. Allen is a hard-working man, a member of the controlling power in the Board, a former Councilman, and a very popular politician.

Nicholas Brassert, known as the "Sage of Bloomingdale," is the Independent Democratic candidate, and has his posters out. Nicholas hopes to get the Tammany support. He was a member of the Board in 1859-60, is a Commissioner of Deeds, a Notary Public, General Naturalization Agent, Agent for Soldiers' and Widows' Claims, Secretary of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, Insurance Agent, a Regular personage, who may get a nomination, which by no manner of means insures an election.

Mr. Peter Mastenson, Tammany, a contractor, a Democrat in the County Clerk's Office, a defeated Aldermanic candidate in 1860, a member of the Assembly in 1859-60, will make a hard fight with Brassert for the nomination.

Jeremiah Crowley, Mozart, contractor, is also after the nomination.

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Mr. Anson Phelps, having failed to get confirmed as Street Commissioner by his colleagues in the present Board, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination, against Jackson, the iron-railing man. He is an honest opponent of the "Ringers," as the party organization, and will be fostered by the tax-payers. Should Jackson get nominated and elected, we may possibly have iron rails around our public parks. Councilman Charles Fowler is the Republican candidate, and has a fair chance of being the next Alderman of this district. Hiram Dudley, expressman, is also desirous of the Republican nomination.

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Harry Genet gracefully retires.

Mr. John McQuade, (Tammany,) a three-years' Roadmaster, at $2,200 per annum, is Genet's man, but has not much chance for the nomination.

Col. Jacob M. Lott, Tammany, a present Councilman, Superintendent of Harlem Gas Works, a very popular man in his district, very active in affording relief to the families of soldiers, and noted for his kindness to the defenders of his country, hopes to secure the nomination from each wing. If he does he will be elected. The Republicans will very likely endorse the Colonel's nomination.

There is nothing to be added. The Conventions will meet, and nominate from this list. These facts, all true, will enable the public to know for whom they vote, and for that reason they are plainly given.

Nominations for Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation by the Democracy.

The question as to who shall be the candidates for the offices of Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation has been seriously agitated for some weeks. But while the fight of the Rebs has been going on in the Tammany, together with the filling and sealing of Fillmore and Mozart, "Young Fogydom" stepped in into McCracken, and gave it out claims for Isaac S. Catlin for Comptroller—who claims to have been once elected over A. C. Flagg, through the Courts, unfortunately for him, dead; and Ex-Recorder Tappan O'Connor, Esq., Democrat and to the Corporation, who has already risen and several notable recommendations for the office.

This ticket, it is said, can run well, and launch the Tammany and Mozart slate on the day of election. Tammany is prominent chosen of Wood's proposition for consolidation, for fear that if both as not Tammany would command a majority on the consolidated Committee, and then secure all the political patronage for Mozart, instead of giving half to Tammany, as the result of splitting of as one Empire, which was the case in the last election. And, under, by this arrangement, Tammany might be called upon, in a day or two, to make similar arrangements with the "anti-Tammany" has been successful before his constituents, who have returned him twice to his present position; has a host of friends, political, personal and interested, who will run him whether he receives the regular nomination or not; is of the most strict order of the Tammany; prides himself upon the support of tax-payers and monied men, and if nominated, as he will be without doubt, will make a fair race show.

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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Rates on the Street Yesterday.

Money, 1@2 per cent. Last loan in the afternoon was at 1½ per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent.

Sterling exchange, 60 days' sight, 109½@109¾.

Commercial bills, 108½@108¾.

Francs, 5.18¾@5.17½.

Gold, 109¾@109¾.

Silver certificates, 98@98½.

Bar silver, 98½.

Mexican dollars, 78@78½.

Government bonds, steady.

State bonds, dull.

Railroad bonds, strong.

The following were the transactions at the Second Board of the Stock Exchange to-day:

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	121¾	121¾

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Skirmishing Between Holly Springs and Lumpkin's Mills.

A Number of Rebels Killed and Captured.

Death of the Rebel General Villepigue.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 15.

A special Dispatch from La Grange, Tenn., dated the 14th inst., says that five regiments of rebel cavalry advanced last evening from Lumpkin's Mills to within two miles of Holly Springs. Skirmishing commenced, and continued for some time. The rebels lost six killed, and seven commissioned officers were captured.

The rebel Gen. VILLEPIGUE died at Fort Hudson, a few days ago, of pneumonia.

FROM MEMPHIS AND VICINITY.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 15.

All partisan rangers, who have been pillaging the country around Memphis, have been disbanded by Gen. PRENTISS and attached to regiments.

Cotton is coming forward again in considerable [illegible]

Refugees report that Hernando was [illegible] on Monday.

Steamboats are said to be running [illegible] Interior, leaving only such [illegible] away.

The Cairo and Memphis packet, [illegible] was wrecked on Wednesday night, [illegible] and sank in fifteen feet. There were [illegible] hundred persons on board, fifteen of whom were drowned, principally among the crew. The passengers remained on the wreck all night, and were brought off next morning by the steamer *Tigress*. The boat was valued at $18,000, and will probably be a total loss. She was loaded with goods and stores, which were badly damaged.

The rebels are said to be fortifying Jackson, Miss., and large reinforcements are being brought there from Arkansas. It is believed that their army will fall back to that point before giving battle.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Movements of Our Forces—Designs of the Rebels Upon Nashville—Rebel Outrages in Kentucky—Sufferings of Union Prisoners in the South, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EARLSTON, MIDDLE TENNESSEE, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

Gen. CRITTENDEN'S corps of the Army of the Southwest is concentrating at Glasgow, where all the divisions will receive their equipments and tents. The division of Gen. WOOD passed through this little town two days since; the division of Gen. VAN CLEVE passed yesterday, and Gen. SMITH'S command is now passing. The tents and supplies for the army are, we learn, already at Cave City, ten miles from Glasgow, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The commands of GILBERT, McCOOK and ROUSSEAU are below Bowling Green, on the railroad. Gen. WRIGHT, of the old Department of the Ohio, it is reported, is moving his command toward the Cumberland Gap and East Tennessee.

The rebels are reported as massing their entire force, with which they made the recent invasion of Kentucky, in Tennessee, with designs upon Nashville. Considerable apprehension exists in the vicinity of Nashville, as I learn from gentlemen just from there, that they may be able to capture the city. There is certainly no occasion for any such alarm, as our army, independent of the forces already in Middle and West Tennessee, is amply able to prevent the rebels entering in force the State Capital. Communication is again open on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the mail having passed from Bowling Green to Louisville on Friday last. This important branch of communication must be kept open. It is the connecting railway link by which our armies of the Southwest, while carrying on operations below, have intercourse with Louisville. This army will proceed at once from Glasgow again into Tennessee, and important operations may be looked for in a short time. Col. BRAMLETTE, of Columbia, informed me on yesterday morning that the rebels had 10,000 head of fatted hogs in the Cumberland bottoms, not far from Albany, in Clinton County, on the river, which they were preparing to remove to Dixie. The Colonel gave Gen. VAN CLEVE notice of the fact and directions to the locality. If their capture were possible, it would be very desirable, as one fat hog in the present reduced state of supplies in the South, is almost equal to a rebel prisoner.

The rebels through the counties of Metcalf and Adair perpetrated the usual amount of outrages. The horses, stock and arms of the people have been taken, and nothing of value received in return. In many instances Union men, especially those who have been active and influential in the cause, were forced to conceal themselves for days to prevent being captured by the rebels, and hurried off to the interior of the South. This way the rebels have of arresting Union citizens, who have never been in the army, and incarcerating them in their prisons for the purpose of exchanging them for their own rebel soldiers, taken in actual service, should be investigated and attended to at once. For every Union citizen arrested by them let us take a rebel from the same neighborhood. There is another matter of importance to which I beg leave to direct your attention. During the recent invasion of this State the rebels left a large amount of their worthless Confederate currency, which they forced upon our Union friends for provisions and forage. As we go back into Dixie why not force the rebels to take it for forage at the same value they themselves forced it upon our citizens? What reason is there in allowing the rebels to come into our Union State and force our friends to take Confederate notes at par value, and recruiting themselves to rebeldom paying enormous prices for everything we buy and giving good money? Let their notes and bonds be collected and used for supplies among those who make it good, and who force it upon our friends at every opportunity. Thousands of dollars could in this way be saved to the Government, and one of their principal methods of putting their bills in circulation outside of their limits checked.

Great disappointment prevails among the Union people of this section at the result of the campaign in Kentucky. They confidently expected the capture, or at least the dispersion, of BRAGG and his entire forces. Much censure is expressed against high officials, and especially against BUELL, for the failure to accomplish either.

This morning I conversed with a very worthy and intelligent gentleman, who has been for nearly a year a prisoner among the rebels at Salisbury, North Carolina. He gives a woful picture of things in that region. He was arrested upon the pretext that he was a spy, by the rebels, near a year ago. He was carried to Bowling Green and thrown into prison; thence he was taken to Nashville, where he remained a few days, and was finally taken to Salisbury, where he has been confined ever since. He was recently exchanged; he reached this point ten days ago, and is at present here. He represents the sufferings of the prisoners generally, but of the Union citizens who have been dragged from Kentucky, Tennessee and Pennsylvania, as being dreadful and heartrending. They have nothing to eat but poor bread and spoiled meat, and no salt at all. Many have died, and they were still dying. He says that old men are there from the several States, who have all their lives been accustomed to every comfort, crowded together without bedding or fire, and living on the worst of diet, for no offense save their devotion to the Union. The guards placed over them bring every insult upon them, and many had been shot dead for venturing to the windows to look out upon the world. The sufferings of the poor class of the people, particularly the families of those who are in the rebel army, he represents as being very severe and increasing. Women have in many instances been forced to resort to begging, to prevent starvation in their families. The families of those on guard come regularly to the prison, when the guards would throw over the fence to them a part of their own allowance to prevent them from starving. My informant says that the supply of salt was near exhausted throughout the South. In Richmond it sold at ten cents a teaspoonful. The gentleman brings with him several letters, appeals from wives and suffering families for assistance, which show the condition of the poorer classes. The following letter, which he permits me to copy, is a fair specimen of the others in his possession:

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 18, 1862.

Hon. J. G. MARTIN—*Dear Sir:* I am the wife of a soldier in the service of his Country at Camp Wyatt. My husband writes me that he can't come home, owing to the Yankees being near; and I wish the authorities that administer aid to soldiers' families to assist his. I have three children to support, and provisions are so high I can't support myself without aid from the funds appropriated by Wake County. I have received only one bushel of meal and eight pounds of meat for the past four months, and when I make application for provisions, I don't receive them. I can't leave my children, to get advice how to proceed to get my quota allowed to me and my children. I write you for you to intercede for me, and write me how I shall proceed to have justice done me, for I am bound to suffer if aid is not shortly administered to me. Please write me forthwith, and direct to Dunnsville, Wake County, and oblige a soldier's suffering wife and children. I remain, your friend and humble servant,

LUCY POLLARD.

The above is an exact copy of the original. *Whether the poor woman ever received "justice" we* cannot say; but the day is surely coming when full and stern justice will be meted out to the rebel fiends who reduce to pauperism and misery the women and children of the land. To-day, I leave for Glasgow, whence I will again write you.

CURTIUS.

Movements and Disappointments—A Presentation—Straggling.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCOTTSVILLE, Allen Co., Ky., Nov. 6, 1862.

We are again, after one of the most arduous and fatiguing campaigns of the war, in the Green River country of Kentucky, and approaching the borders of Tennessee. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S entire corps reached Glasgow on the evening of the 4th, and went into camp near the town. The stay there was but one day and night, when we moved forward toward this place. Another disappointment in regard to receiving tents and supplies was experienced at Glasgow. Though positive promises had been made that they were awaiting us near that point, none came to hand. It is useless to speak of how badly the tents are needed; any one must know that the sufferings of the soldiers, who march all day and then lie down at night, wholly unprotected from the chilling, biting November winds, are intense. As to the time when, or the place where tents and supplies will now be received, I shall venture no further mention, though they are promised as soon as some convenient point on the railroad is reached. One thing is certain—If they are not procured speedily, an increase of hospitals and army Surgeons, a long extension of the sick list and an increase of names in the army death register will be among the results.

A pleasing and highly interesting event occurred to one of the regiments of the Nineteenth Brigade while we were camped at Glasgow. A new and beautiful banner was presented on the evening of the 4th, on behalf of the ladies of Indianapolis, to the Seventy-ninth Indiana Regiment, commanded by Col. KNOEFLER. We had just finished our suppers and kindled up brightly our camp fires that lit up the beech grove in which we had encamped, when a party of beautiful, accomplished and patriotic ladies of Indianapolis came into camp, accompanied by WILLIAM SHARPE, Esq., who was to make the presentation in behalf of the fair donors. Arrangements were soon prepared, and the party, with their escorts, enlivened by bands of music, and surrounded by long lines of infantry, whose bayonets gleamed brightly in the moonlight, proceeded to the stand. Mr. SHARPE, of Indianapolis, was then presented to the assemblage by Lieut.-Col. OTLER, of the Seventy-ninth Indiana. Mr. SHARPE presented the beautiful and skillfully-made banner in a brief speech. The flag was received by Lieut.-Col. OTLER in a short and pertinent reply, that was full of energy, eloquence and patriotism.

At the close of his remarks, three cheers were given for the ladies of Indianapolis, three cheers were also given for Col. KNOEFLER, and three vociferous ones for the Union. The band struck up "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner," after which the assemblage withdrew, the soldiers retiring to their quarters, and the ladies returning to Glasgow. The occasion was one of lively interest, and passed off most happily. The Seventeenth Brigade is indebted to the Misses SHARPE, the charming daughters of WILLIAM SHARPE, *who made the presentation speech, to* Mrs. HARRISON, and to the speaker himself, for one of the most pleasant evenings of its whole campaigning experience.

Early on the morning of the 5th, the pleasing incidents of the evening previous fresh before us, we were on the march to this place. Little that is worthy of note occurred on the march, save the usual amount of annoyance to both citizens and soldiers caused by stragglers. This straggling of our men into the woods and to the rear is becoming a grievance that is intolerable. They steal, and pillage, and insult the people with impunity, exasperating our foes and disheartening our friends, and bringing the whole column into disrepute. This straggling and pilfering upon the march can be prevented, and it must be done, even though the most rigorous measures should have to be resorted to to accomplish it. Another thing demands also the prompt attention of commanding officers. The kindling of fires in fence corners, near buildings of value, and in woods and old fields where they communicate with farms and houses, should be prohibited. Thousands of dollars' worth of property were destroyed in this way yesterday between here and Glasgow. Everything was very dry, and the wind all day blew a perfect hurricane. The leaves have fallen and covered the ground. The woods were fired in several places along the road, and the flames, fanned by the high winds, spread through the leaves, grass and underbrush, to farms and meadow lands. Cornfields, fences, hay, etc., were swept away. For several miles, on both sides of the road, the scene was one of smoke and flame. The citizens were endeavoring, and in many instances in vain, to arrest the progress of the fire. We saw one lady with her children fighting fire to save her fence, whose husband fell at Mill Spring, and whose son is now in the service. One acre of her fence had already burned.

We crossed Skegg's Creek, near 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded forward to Little Barren, ten miles from this place, and went into camp. The bridges across Little Barren and Skegg's Creek have both been destroyed. They were burned by the rebels last Winter to retard our advance southward by this route. We reached here to-day, and will remain till to-morrow—perhaps longer. We do not know what will be our next point, but we know that active operations will be continued, and that an overwhelming and crushing force will be vigorously hurled into "Dixie."

CURTIUS.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

MITCHELLVILLE, Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

We arrived at this jumping-off place last night—a depot of one or two sheds, and the town's [illegible]

[illegible] can make a halt when it does come. Our force is reported variously. Some say we have to do with Bragg's entire army, numbering 80,000 men. Others say it is only a portion of his army, and that the rest is on the other side of the river. The railroad is repaired to Pleasant Hill, a few miles further on, but there is no guard with it. Guards are by the side, and nothing is to be seen in the distance, as from this point the railroad and the pike commence to diverge. Report says that the rebels have left in such a hurry that they have been [illegible] and destroying them. I have been told to-night that railroad men in Nashville say that those trestle will be repaired to open the road through to Nashville.

Gen. ROSECRANS is expected here momentarily, with staff and baggage, by special train. His horses are ready—came here last night. To-night he will sup in Nashville.

Stores for the Nashville army leave here in daily trains. One train of nearly 300 wagons leaves here to-day. An escort goes with each train for security—what, cavalry squads are kept out, watchful of MORGAN'S guerrillas. The rebuilding of railroads and feeding a distant army, and the washing of MORGAN'S thieves, is business enough for an army of itself.

A Quartermaster who left Nashville day before yesterday gives me some items thereof. Provisions became very scant before McCOOK'S Division arrived last Friday morning. The army and people were living by foraging on the country for miles around. Trains ravaged in every direction, and no cornfield, chicken-roost, or smoke-house was secure from being "pressed." And at best there was half rations only to be had. The rebels came upon one side of the city, some eight to ten thousand, and put up an impromptu battery and commenced cannonading. The siege guns of the city fortifications were turned upon them and they left incontinently. The city was so well fortified that no fears were entertained of capture, or even of determined attack. The rebels' greatest desire was to prevent our foraging, they needing the supplies themselves; and are sending off the product of that rich country to the South, where they hope to winter. Between the two armies the entire region about Nashville is being stripped.

We now should all ardently pray for rain and a rise in the Cumberland, in order to supply the great army of the Cumberland. Until this occurs, we may fear the inability of our army to move into the enemy's country, carrying with them much of their subsistence, as they must. The Louisville and Nashville road, even when completed will not be able to subsist the army. The people of the North should realize all this, in their impatience for the advance of the army and the suppression of this rebellion.

Three divisions of our army are now *en route* to or at Nashville, and there is one division yet at Bowling Green, one at this place, and one at Gallatin, between here and Nashville. Then there are two whole divisions at Nashville, under NEGLEY. Other portions of our army are hither, and you—but I have stated enough to give a general idea of the position of our army.

At Gallatin, eighteen miles below here, was MORGAN'S guerrilla band up to day before yesterday, when our division moved in, his motley gang moving off. Sixteen of his men were taken yesterday, and are here now, to be taken to Louisville with the next train. I should have stated ere this that MORGAN himself was at Nashville last week. At the time of the attack he cooperated with BRECKINRIDGE, and made a rush upon the bridge this side of the Cumberland, while the cannonading, &c., by BRECKINRIDGE'S men was going on. Their great hope of burning the bridge the day previous, to delay ROSECRANS' advance, was easily thwarted.

Nine o'clock A. M.—Gen. ROSECRANS and staff have just rode off from this depot. His extra train is about to return to Bowling Green. You will hear from me next at Nashville. Adieu to my old

KENTUCKY.

The Depredations of the Alabama.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CAPT. JULIUS, OF THE TONAWANDA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 14.

COPE BROTHERS, the owners of the packet ship *Tonawanda*, captured by the *Alabama*, received a letter, yesterday, from Capt. JULIUS, from which we have made the following extracts. The letter commences by stating that the ship got along finely, after leaving the Capes, until the 9th of October, when, at 1 o'clock P. M., when in latitude 40.30 North, and longitude 54.30 West, the ship was captured by the rebel steamer *Alabama*, Capt. SEMMES. Capt. JULIUS then writes as follows: "I was taken on board the *Alabama*, and officers from the rebel ship left on the *Tonawanda*. I found on board the *Alabama* the officers and crew of the bark *Wave Crest*, from New-York to Cardiff, and brig *Dunkirk*, from New-York for Lisbon, all prisoners on deck, and in irons, their vessels having been burned two days previous. There was a brig in sight at this time, and the *Alabama* started for her, and the *Tonawanda* following, when everything was trimmed. I was conducted into the cabin, and found that our women passengers were a great trouble to them, and hoped, from that, that we should get clear. The chased brig, after being boarded, proved to be English. Capt. SEMMES told me that if the brig had been American, he would have put us all on board of her and then burned the *Tonawanda*. He then told me he would take a ransom bond for the present, and return it if he burned the vessel. The bond was for $80,000, payable to the President of the Confederate States of America for the time being, at the conclusion of the present war, in current money of the said Confederate States. I then gave my word of honor to follow the *Alabama*, and I was put on board of the *Tonawanda* at 9 o'clock, P. M., and all persons belonging to the *Alabama* left for their ship, taking with them a colored boy, named DAVID HENRY, our passenger cook, belonging to Delaware, and being without protection of free papers. At noon the 10th, I was ordered on the steamer again and there directed to send our boats to remove the prisoners from the *Alabama* to our ship, all of whom signed a parole, including the crew of the *Tonawanda*. Capt. SEMMES apologized for my having to remain on deck, and on my reminding him to converse with the officers, he allowed me to go about without irons—I being the only prisoner to whom that privilege was granted. He told me he should keep me for some days, and if he took a prize but as valuable as ours, he would transfer us to her and burn the *Tonawanda*, as he was very anxious to destroy her. That night the steamer passed and boarded a German ship. On the afternoon of the 11th, they captured and burned the ship *Manchester*, a more valuable prize than the *Tonawanda*. She was only one year old, a cargo of 60,000 bushels of wheat and 110 bales of cotton. Capt. SEMMES now said that the *Tonawanda* should be released, but that he would keep her a few days longer to put more prisoners on board, as he considered her a cartel in the employ of the Confederate Government. After this I was allowed to sleep below and talk with whom I pleased.

On the afternoon of the 12th, the officers and crew of the *Alabama* were much frightened, as we saw a ship under very easy sail, with a vane at her mainmast head, which they took for a pendant, and supposed her to be a disguised man-of-war. They cleared the ship for action, and got steam up ready for running. It proved to be a Spanish merchant ship. As soon as that was ascertained, Capt. SEMMES told me that if I would give my word of honor to proceed direct to Liverpool, he would let me go. I was put on board, and made sail at 6 P. M.

The *Alabama* is a splendid vessel, and the fastest under canvas that I ever had my foot on board of, and I have no doubt she is the same under steam, as she has very powerful machinery. She is 225 feet long, entirely built, they say, of teak wood. She is calculated to remain at sea as long as they like, as they condense all the water used. They have now 300 tons of coal on board, and the instance mentioned before is the only time they have raised steam since she has been out. I do not think there is a ship in our navy that can catch her. Her armament is six 32 broadside guns, one 68 smoothbips, and one 100-pound rifled cannon amidships, forward of mainmast. To judge there were about 100 persons on board, mostly English and Frenchmen. I do not think there is an American-born seaman on board. There are two Charleston and two Savannah pilots on board. They are trying to ship all the men they can out of prizes, and they get some out of every ship's company taken on board, except our own ship, from which they took the black boy.

The Loss of the Adirondack.

FINDING IN THE CASE OF CAPT. GANSEVOORT.

Secretary WELLES has issued the following order in the case of Capt. GANSEVOORT:

At a Naval General Court-martial, convened at the Navy Yard, New-York, on the 15th of October last, Capt. GUERT GANSEVOORT, of the navy, was tried on the following charge, prepared against him by the Secretary of the Navy:

"CHARGE.—*Suffering a vessel of the navy to be run upon a rock through negligence.*

Specification.—In this, that on or about the 23d day of August, in the year 1862, the said Capt. GUERT GANSEVOORT, being then in command of the United States steamer *Adirondack*, did, through negligence, suffer the said vessel to be run upon a rock and wrecked near Man of War Key, Little Bahamas."

Upon this charge and specification the judgment of the Court was as follows:

"After full and mature deliberation in the premises the Court doth find that the specification of the charge is not proven, and that of the charge Capt. GUERT GANSEVOORT *is not guilty.*"

The judgment of the Court in this case does not require confirmation by the revising power to give it effect, so far as to exempt the accused from any further proceedings against him; and the Department would have no desire to deprive Capt. GANSEVOORT individuality of the benefit of this verdict of acquittal. But I cannot, by approving or confirming the judgment of the Court, lend official sanction to the decision that a ship of war may be lost and the lives of her officers and crew placed in imminent jeopardy, as the evidence shows, by negligent navigation, and yet the commanding officer be relieved from all responsibility. To devolve this responsibility upon the subordinate officers and exempt the commander would leave the latter without inducement to see and insist that those subject to his command and instructions perform their whole duty. Where all perform their duty the commanding officer receives at least his full share of credit (or a well-managed or well-fought ship. It is, therefore, not unjust to hold him to account for the consequences of negligence, occurring at a time and in a sea where unusual care and vigilance were imperatively demanded. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 12, 1862.

—The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of the Plymouth Church, Worcester, has resigned his pastoral charge with the intention of removing to New-England.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ETNA OFF CAPE RACE.

Mr. Bright Applauding the Emancipation Proclamation.

Cotton Still Going Up---Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

SR. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 15.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 5th, via Queenstown on the 6th inst., passed Cape Race, en route to New-York, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *Etna* are four days later than those per the *Bavaria* at Halifax.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst.

The political news per the *Etna* is not of any particular importance.

A slight collision had occurred between the Austrian and Italian troops on the frontiers of Austria and Italy, but quiet was soon restored.

The London *Times* again adverts to the action of the New-York Chamber of Commerce touching the rebel steamer *Alabama*, and denies that any blame can be attached to England.

The London *Daily News* takes altogether a different view of the case.

Mr. BRIGHT had written a letter applauding President LINCOLN'S Proclamation to liberate the slaves of the Southern States.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton—*Sales of the two days, 15,000 bales, at an* advance of ¼d. since Friday. The market closed buoyant.

BREADSTUFFS dull. WHEAT declining. PROVISIONS very dull. Consols for money, 93¾.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

—J. De Courcey Young, an Irish exile, has addressed a card dated Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Aug. 20, to the editor of the Dublin *Evening Mail*. He says:

"During the political furore of '48, I became, while a student in Dublin, somewhat prominently connected with several of the Repeal Clubs and the Press in that city, for which I was afterwards incarcerated for a time. I have since had many opportunities of studying the Irish character in various parts of the world, and the motives that actuated most of those who advocated and adhered to the political doctrines of the Repeal agitation; and although there were many and worthy genuine nationalists in it, still I believe the movement was got up, not to attain national and political or individual freedom and dignity, but the reverse. I believe it had sectarian or religious objects with the majority, and that their guides, the Roman Catholic priests, were making a lever power of Irish agitation to forward Papal influence in England, and achieve the domination of Roman Catholic authority in Ireland. You find in all countries the Roman Catholic Irish the friends of despotism, whether of the mob or of an individual, such being most consistent with the principles of their faith and Church. The Irish, therefore, hate the elevating and ennobling principles of the British constitution, and the liberties enjoyed under it by the English people. In fact, the majority of the Irish seem to me to hate what is noble, just and good, and to love what is vicious and dogmatic. I think it, therefore, a great evil that they should have anything to do with the Government either of Ireland or England. I would consequently wish to retract anything I ever wrote or did in favor of Irish national independence in the present condition of its people."

—A letter from Rome says: "As an illustration of the operations of the Roman Police, the coachman of Miss Cushman, to whom she had confided the care of her horses and carriage, was thrown into jail in her absence, and the property consequently placed in jeopardy. Mr. Severn, our Consul, thought it a proper case for his interference, and waited on the authorities, when the following grave charges were made against a man who had been arrested without the smallest hint of the crimes. He was in correspondence with Turin, no evidence was that he had two microscopic photographs of Garibaldi, and a receipt for a subscription of one paul toward the Cavour monument. The five-penny bit, however, instead of having been transmitted to Turin, had been paid in Rome. Nevertheless, it required three hard fights on the part of our Consul to procure the liberation of this terrible conspirator after ten days' incarceration in a dungeon. Moreover, was not conceded without a *pradica*, and under a prohibition to speak of politics, to frequent *cafés*, or to be out of his house after 'Ave Maria.'"

—Galignani thus sketches the "points" of some of the French diplomatists:

"Prince de la Tour-d'Auvergne-Lauraguais, appointed Ambassador to the Holy See, is still young. Nephew of the late Cardinal Bishop of Arras, and brother to the Archbishop of Bourges, he has occupied the Legations of Saxony, Florence, Parma, Turin, and, lastly, at Berlin. He is personally known to the Pope to whom, at the period of his exile at Gaeta, he was several times dispatched on missions by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Count de Sartiges, nominated as Minister to Turin, filled under the reign of Louis Philippe the functions of Secretary at Athens, and of Envoy to Persia; and since that period those of Minister to Sweden, Holland, the United States, and a second time to Holland. Few diplomatic careers have been more fully occupied than that of Baron de Talleyrand-Périgord, now appointed to the Legation of Berlin under circumstances in that post which has an exceptional importance. Although only forty-two years of age, he has been successively Secretary at Lisbon, Madrid, St. Petersburg, and London, and Minister at Weimar, Baden, Turin, and Brussels. Lastly, he has filled a special mission at Stockholm, and was Commissioner for France in the Danubian Principalities."

—A remarkable instance of somnambulism is related regarding a young workman at Grenoble, France: While fast asleep, he left his house, descended toward the *Quai de Saint-Laurent*, now in course of construction, and after walking about amongst the stones and rubbish, went on board a boat moored alongside, and then passed along the narrow planks which served for carrying the materials to the landing-place. He afterwards proceeded to the suspension-bridge, and jumping lightly on one of the iron wire-cables effected the perilous ascent to the top of one of the loty constructions on which the wires are drawn. He there sat for a few minutes, turning his head right and left, as though looking at the number of persons who, in breathless anxiety, were watching his movements. He afterwards descended by the same cable, walked along the parapet of the quay, and, returning to his lodging, entered his bed in safety.

—The *Figaro* refers to the fabulous sums to which the salaries of lyric artists now reach in Paris, and remarks that the dearness of provisions is a mere jest in comparison with the dearness of sweet sounds. Speaking of the Grand Opera, that journal says: "In 1862, during seven months, GUARDIANI received 1,000 francs for each performance in which he appeared. As to SAX, forty-two times, that payment is equivalent to 72,000 francs a year. Mme. GUZMANE had 1,407 francs a night; she appeared twenty-three times, which makes 84,000 francs a year. The others are in proportion. The most costly artist has been NIEMANN, who was specially engaged to sing "Tannhauser;" his engagement was for a year at 48,000 francs, and "Tannhauser" having been performed only three times, it results that M. NIEMANN received 15,333f. 33c. per night."

—A golden angel of the time of HENRY VI., of England, was found a few days since by a boy in a field at Dennebrœuq (Pas-de-Calais.) This coin weighs five grammes, and is in excellent preservation. On the obverse it presents St. Michael and the Dragon, with the legend, "Di. Gra. Angl. & Franc." (*Henricus Dei gratiâ rex Anglia et Francia.*) On the reverse is a ship, bearing in the centre an escutcheon with the arms of England and France quartered, and on one side the letter H, on the other a fleur-de-lis. Round the edge are the words, "Per crucem tuam salva nos Xpe Redempt." (*Per crucem tuam, salva nos Christe Redemptor.*) This coin was undoubtedly struck between the coronation of HENRY VI. at Notre Dame, in 1430 and 1435, when the English were on the point of abandoning France.

—A propos of gamecock rearing, the following story is told by Mrs. GORDON, in a work just published: "On Sunday, in St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, an old gentleman, a friend of my father's, was sitting gravely on his seat, when a lady in the same pew moved up, wishing to speak to him. He kept edging cautiously away from her, till at last, as she came nearer, he hastily muttered out: 'Sit yont, Miss; sit yont! Dinna ye ken na pouch is fu' o' gemm cocks!'"

—The *Avvenire*, of Naples, announces the discovery of a splendid edifice at Pompeii. It has a fine

—The Atlantic Cable has been laid between the Harbour of Aranda, on the coast of Ireland, and Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, a distance of 1,950 miles. The first message was sent from the Queen to the President, Mayor, Aldermen of London, congratulating them upon the completion of the work.

—One MOUNARD, a Belgian, has been arrested in Paris, charged with robbing poor houses in the city and its environs. On his person were found eight keys, four chisels, a jimmy, pieces of wax-taper, and other articles adapted for forcing poor-boxes, or extracting money from them if too strong to be broken open.

—The Vienna *Gazette* says: "The Ex-Queen of Naples has given an assurance to her mother, and to the King and Queen of Bavaria, that she required a few days of meditation and prayer, but that after that pious exercise she should return to Rome to her husband."

—The unfortunate creditors of Mr. Zachariah C. Pearson, the gentleman who got his heels so completely tripped up by the capture of steamers which he had purchased and loaded to run the blockade, had a meeting in London on Oct. 25, but failed to do anything. The meeting was adjourned to Nov. 11.

—A London furrier, wishing to inform the public that he would make up furs in a fashionable manner out of old furs which ladies have at home, appended the following to one of his advertisements: "N. B.—Capes, victorines, &c., made up for ladies in fashionable styles, *out of their own skins.*"

—The Emperor of Austria has decreed the levy of the contingent for 1863. The number of men, as already stated, is fixed at 85,000, of which Hungary will furnish 35,000. The conscription will commence on Feb. 15, and is to be terminated by the end of March.

—The *Presse*, of Vienna, states that the Pope has made a present to the betrothed bride of the Archduke CHARLES LOUIS of a very beautiful miniature representing the Madonna della Seggiola of RAPHAEL.

—An advertisement now going the round of the newspapers in the West of England, announces the sale of "one covered drag," nearly new, constructed *to carry 24 passengers and twenty-three horses with harness.*

—A woman died in London a few days since in *a state of the greatest destitution, who was in daily* expectation of coming into the possession of £100,000, which was in Chancery.

—BOUFFE, one of the first among French actors, after a long absence from the stage in consequence of infirm health, is under an engagement to appear at the Gymnase in Paris.

—The marriage of Lord DUFFERIN and CLANDEBAYE with the daughter of the late Capt. HAMILTON, of Down, was celebrated at Killyleagh Castle recently with great rejoicings.

—Lord PALMERSTON is said to have written a letter of a complimentary character to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, upon his succeeding M. THOUVENEL in office.

—The rumors that M. METTERNICH is to visit Paris, are unfounded. No new opera is expected from his portfolio during the season of 1863.

—The rumored marriage of Gen. CIALDINI with Mlle. MADEMOISE is contradicted for the very good reason that the General is married already.

—The Queen of Prussia has been visiting the charitable institutions at Troyes, and the exhibition of fine arts now open there.

—King LOUIS, of Bavaria, left Rome on Oct. 25, on his return to Munich.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from Fortress Monroe—Dr. McDermott, U. S. A.

In brig Excelsior, from Bermuda—Mrs. Horne and 3 children, Dr. Forie, Mr. Ranken.

In steamship Oreole, for New-Orleans—Mrs. Sam Reynolds, Maria Mayo, Mr. Selina Brady, Miss L. Wheeler, D. M. Tobin, Dr. C. C. Drew, Fred. Ziegler, H. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Homagass and 2 children, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Longley, Mrs. Gladstone, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. De Forest, J. Delmonico, Antoine Battisti, A. Battigalli, W. R. Cowder, Mrs. Kimber, D. Beasley, Mrs. Margretta Rose, Miss Sutton, George Ryer and family, P. Ferguson, G. W. Amory, Y. Marshall, D. L. Gibbons, J. G. Caro, Wm. Lippincott, N. Allyman, S. M. Peterson, Mr. Bowers, Esther Lowenberg, Miss Mary Cary, Mrs. Girard, Conrad Allwood, Henry Hines, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, J. Bontemps, Mr. Ounces, Jas. A. Drew, Mary Taylor, Reuben Taylor—total, 40.

NOV. 13—*In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool*—Miss Jackson, Mrs. Redmond and 2 children, Rector Lamont, Miss Helen Harrison, Chas. H. Mayer, Robt. A. Wilson, Julia Dundas, Avigno Bertinatti and family, Elizabeth Stevens, R. A. Rasbach, Michael Carroll, Dr. Orton, Capt. Clark and wife, Miss Saunders, Mr. Clark, Chas. Clark, Mary Clark, nurse and baby, with others in the steerage. Specie, $700,176.

HERRING'S AMERICAN SAFE.

Sun rises..... 6 45 | Sun sets..... 4 43 | Moon rises... 9 34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 2 20 | Gov. Island, 2 52 | Hell Gate..... 4 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, NOV. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Union, Wilson, Havana; Hargous & Co.; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland; H. B. Cromwell & Co. Columbia, Merrill, (Br.) Liverpool; Minturn & Sumner; Fortunatis, Tarleton, Jamaica; J. E. Ward & Co.; Atmosphere, Harris, Vera Cruz; John R. Drew; Roanoke, Friedman, Liverpool; Williams & Guion; Enterprise, McLeod, Marseilles; Boyd & Hincken; Rhine & Mason; Bremen, Norden, Southampton; Bremen; Ingers & Co. Rock City, Menard, Liverpool; C. O. McArthur; Southampton, Whesling, London; E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks E. Churchill, Cobb, Point a Petre; R. P. Buck & Co.; R. R. Walker, Raynes, Portland; Miller & Houghton; Richard Irvin, (Br.) Lewry, Philadelphia; C. B. Swayne; Von Seffert Leopold, (Mecklenburg) Pehle, Queenstown; Wm. Salem; Elf, Harman, New-Orleans; C. B. Fessenden; Our Union, Kent, Lisbon, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs William & Mary, Norton, Cardenas; Brett, Son & Co.; Louisa, (Br.,) Hawes, St. Domingo City; Brett, Son & Co.; Baltic, Hosmer, Gardiner, Me.; Metcalf & Duncan; Capella, Ace, St. Pierre, Mart.; Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Lydia, Budd, Bristol; Great Egg Harbor; E. Hamilton, Burton, Washington; Thos. G. Burton's Son; Anvil, Whalen, Eastport; Jed Frye & Co.; Geo. Peavy, Fanning, do.; do.; Talisman, Coster, Beaufort, N. C.; Hicks & Bell; G. D. King, McGregor, Calais, Me.; J. Boynton & Son; North Euclid, Macy, Philadelphia; Van Brunt & Slaght; Bay State, Verill, New-Bedford; H. B. Brown & Co.; Gamco, Pendleton, Wareham, do.; Minerva, Brooks, Philadelphia; H. B. Rocket; J. J. Rotche, Chock, Fire Island; Francis D. Decker, Stewart, Hartford; H. B. Rocket; Crusoe, Foster, Machias; S. F. Mayhew; Sarah Matilda, Armstrong, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; J. S. Swan, Mayo, Wellfleet, Mass.; Orowell & Paine; John Vance, Baker, Harwich, Mass.; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven; James H. Baylis, Thomas, Bridgeport; E. B. Hoffman, Morse, Newburyport; James H. Hort, Lyon, Washington; Briseis Cook, Jones, Accomac, R. J. Campbell; Tremont, Long, Portsmouth, N. H.; Albert, Sawyer, Boston; Baker & Dayton; Gen. Taylor, Jones, Pocomoke; Clifton, (Br.,) Harper, St. John, N. B.; A. Smithers & Co.; Union, Dyer, Addison, Me.; E. Talbot & Co.; Sea Bird, Smith, Washington; E. A. Anderson, Oreamuer, Baltimore; Van Brunt & Slaght; Rio Grande, Shaffer, Snow Hill, Md., master; Lavinia Hopkins, Crockett, Baltimore; Van Brunt & Slaght; Apalachicola, (Br.) Whitehead, Nassau, N. P.; Gen. John Grosser, Thornton, Snow Hill; A. C. Havens; Mary A. Irving, Walton, Accomac, do.; Stephen Hazeltine, Pettis, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Hope, (Br.) Miller, St. John, N. B.; Arthur Leary.

Sloop Rose, Otis, Providence; Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. L. Sackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Cahawba, Baker, Fortress